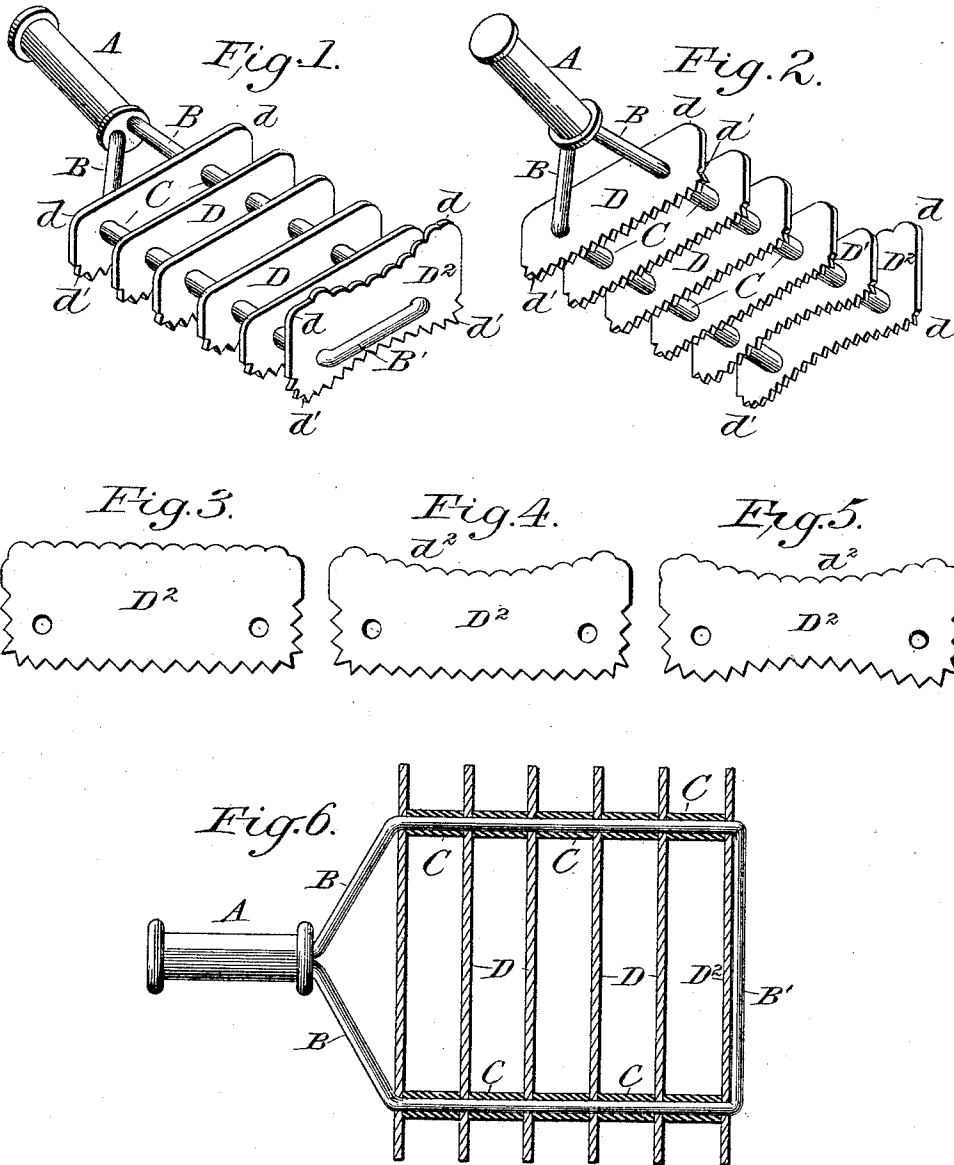


(No Model.)

E. C. GOODRICH.
CURRY COMB.

No. 460,091.

Patented Sept. 22, 1891.



Witnesses:

J. H. Daly.
Robert Everett.

Inventor.

Edgbert C. Goodrich.
By Parker & Burton
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EGBERT C. GOODRICH, OF ECORSE, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
CHARLES H. RIOPELLE, OF SAME PLACE.

CURRY-COMB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 460,091, dated September 22, 1891.

Application filed December 8, 1890. Serial No. 373,938. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EGBERT C. GOODRICH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ecorse, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Curry-Combs; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved curry-comb, showing the back of the same. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the face or working surface of the same. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are views of different forms of the last comb. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section through the binding wire or rod.

This invention has for its object to provide a novel, efficient, simple, and economical curry-comb; and it consists in the features of construction and the combination or arrangement of devices, hereinafter described and claimed.

In carrying out my invention, A represents the handle; B, the binding wire or rod with the ends brought into the handle; C, the spacing blocks or thimbles through which the wire or rod passes.

D represents the blades or combs, those adjacent to the end being represented by D' and D². The binding-wire is in a single piece, bent intermediate its extremities to form a rectilinear cross-head B' and parallel side arms which extend to and are connected with the handle A. The cross-head B' extends along the length of the outer blade D² to serve as an abutment for nearly the entire length of such blade, whereby twisting or bending of this blade is prevented. By the peculiar construction of the binding-wire with side arms formed integral with and connected by the cross-head B', I avoid riveting for the purpose of securing the outer blade D² in position, as is necessary when the two side arms or wires terminate at the outer blade and are each upset thereupon. I also economize in the manufacture and provide a stronger and more durable structure, since the cross-head acts as a brace for the outer blade D² continuously

along its length. Each blade is a single plain sheet of material, either wood or metal or other substance. They are each preferably rounded at their upper and lower corners *d* and *d'*, and the teeth are preferably carried from the currying-edge around the ends nearly to the back edge of the blades or combs. The extreme or last blade D² extends some distance back of the others at the rear of the comb, and instead of being provided with sharp teeth, as on the currying-edge, this rear edge is provided with blunt segmental projections *d*², curving easily around from the base of one throat to the base of the adjacent throat, as shown. This presents an edge which can be used about the limbs of a sensitive horse, while the currying-surface is always at hand with its sharp currying-teeth for general body work. The edge formed with the blunt segmental projections *d*² may be in a straight line across the back of the comb, as shown in Fig. 3, or it may be depressed along its middle portion *d*², as shown in Fig. 4, this being the form which I prefer, as it enables the groom to work around the curved surfaces of the limbs and flanks of a sensitive horse without hurting or disturbing him. So, also, the blades D' and D² may both be straight across their currying-edges; but I prefer that both of them shall be depressed somewhat along the middle of these edges to facilitate working about the limbs and flanks of the animal, while the remaining edges remain straight. The blunt segmental projections *d*² prevent liability of cutting the animal, and the teeth on these round ends enable the curry-comb to be readily used in the spaces between the joints and tendons.

The curry-comb as a whole with these various features presents a combination of appliances which conduce greatly to the convenience and adaptability of the implement for use under all the circumstances encountered by a groom.

I am aware that a curry-comb has been composed of blades provided with sharp teeth; also, that a curry-comb has been composed of toothed blades of varying width, and, further, that a curry-comb has been composed of toothed blades separated by thimbles and all

bound together by wires to which the handle is attached.

What I claim is—

5 A curry-comb consisting of the handle A, a series of toothed blades, a binding-wire bent to form parallel arms extending through the blades, and a cross-head extending across and constituting a bearing for the outermost blade, said arms being bent together to bear
10 upon and retain in place the innermost blade

and form a core upon which the handle is secured, and the spacing-blocks C, arranged upon the binding-wire between the toothed blades, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

EGBERT C. GOODRICH.

Witnesses:

MARION A. REEVE,
WELLS W. LEGGETT.